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FOLLOWING REPEAT USUN 4101 ACTION SECSTATE INFO
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E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: EGEN, UNGA

SUBJ: SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION: INFORMAL WORKING PAPER
SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR NEGOTIATING PURPOSES

1. THE TEXT OF THE INFORMAL WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED BY
THE US FOR NEGOTIATING PURPOSES TO THE SEVENTH SPECIAL
SESSION'S WEO/G-77 CONTACT GROUP ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1975
IS QUOTED BELOW.

2. CORRIGENDA TO INFORMAL WORKING PAPER OF SEPTEMBER 8,
1975 SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR NEGOTIATING
PURPOSES IS ALSO QUOTED BELOW.

INFORMAL WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED SEPTEMBER 8 AT
EVENING SESSION OF WEO/G-77 CONTACT GROUP. TEXT AS
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FOLLOWS: QUOTE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
DETERMINED TO ELIMINATE INJUSTICE AND INEQUALITY WHICH
AFFLICT VAST SECTIONS OF HUMANITY AND TO ACCELERATE THE
DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,

RECALLING THE DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER,
AS WELL AS THE CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES.

REAFFIRMING THE LARGE OBJECTIVES OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED
DOCUMENTS AND THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ALL STATES TO SEEK AND
PARTICIPATE IN THE SOLUTIONS OF THE PROBLEMS AFFLICTING THE WORLD,
IN PARTICULAR THE IMPERATIVE NEED OF ADDRESSING THE
ECONOMIC IMBALANCE BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,

RECALLING FURTHER THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
FOR THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE AND THE
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC ORDER, AND THE TARGETS AND POLICY MEASURES CONTAINED
THEREIN,

CONSCIOUS THAT THE ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUN-
TRIES WOULD BEST PROMOTE WORLD HARMONY AND WELL BEING,

DECIDES, TO THIS END, TO SET IN MOTION THE FOLLOWING MEASURES
AS THE BASIS AND FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORK OF THE COMPETENT BODIES
AND ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND OTHER
APPROPRIATE FORUMS,

I. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE THAT WILL EXPAND THE TRADE OF
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, STABILIZE AND INCREASE THEIR EXPORT
EARNINGS, AND INSULATE THEM FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF
INFLATION OR DEFLATION IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN ORDER TO ELIMI-
NATE ECONOMIC IMBALANCE BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES.

CONCERTED ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO ACCELERATE THE
GROWTH AND DIVERSIFICATION OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF DEVELOPING
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COUNTRIES IN MANUFACTURES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES AND IN PROCESSED
AND SEMI-PROCESSED PRODUCTS IN ORDER TO INCREASE THEIR SHARE
IN WORLD INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT AND WORLD TRADE.

(A) A COORDINATED APPROACH TO EXPANDING THE TRADE,
STABILIZING AND INCREASING THE EARNINGS, AND INSULATING
THE ECONOMIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FROM THE ADVERSE
EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC DISORDERS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES,

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING CONCRETE MEASURES:

1. ESTABLISH A CONSUMER-PRODUCER FORUM FOR EVERY COMMODITY WHICH HAS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT IN ORDER TO OBTAIN REMUNERATIVE LEVELS FOR PRODUCTS OF EXPORT INTEREST TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, HAVING ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE EFFICIENCY, GROWTH, AND STABILITY OF WORLD MARKETS FOR ITEMS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.
 2. CREATE A SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT SECURITY FACILITY TO STABILIZE OVER-ALL EXPORT EARNINGS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BOTH FROM COMMODITIES AND MANUFACTURED GOODS, HAVING ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NEED TO ESTABLISH BASES FOR ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED WHICH IN APPROPRIATE CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD BE ENABLED TO CONVERT STABILIZATION LOANS INTO OUTRIGHT GRANTS IN ORDER THAT THEY BE PROTECTED FROM INTERNATIONAL IMBALANCES WHICH THREATEN A PERMANENT DIVISION BETWEEN THESE MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED NATIONS AND THE OTHER DEVELOPING OR DEVELOPED ECONOMIES OF THE WORLD;
 3. BUILD UP SYSTEMS OF CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS, SYSTEMATICALLY BUTTRESSED AND ENHANCED BY GREATLY IMPROVED ECONOMIC REPORTING AND FORECASTING ACCESSIBLE TO ALL COUNTRIES, WHICH WILL PROMOTE STABLE SUPPLY AND DEMAND AT FAIR AND REMUNERATIVE PRICES;
 4. SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVE FACILITIES FOR COMPENSATORY FINANCING OF EXPORTS REVENUE FLUCTUATIONS THROUGH WIDENING AND ENLARGING OF THE EXISTING FACILITIES;
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5. PROMOTE PROCESSING OF RAW MATERIALS IN PRODUCING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THE EXPANSION AND DIVERSIFICATION OF THEIR EXPORT, PARTICULARLY TO DEVELOPED COUNTRIES;
6. PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE THE SHARE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN TRANSPORT, MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR PRIMARY COMMODITIES, AND ENCOURAGE MEASURES OF WORLD SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE EVOLUTION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INFRASTRUCTURE AND SECONDARY CAPACITY FROM PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES TO INTERMEDIARY PROCESSING, TRANSPORT, AND MARKETING, AND ULTIMATELY BUT RAPIDLY TO THE PRODUCTION OF FINISHED MANUFACTURED GOODS, THEIR TRANSPORT, DISTRIBUTION, AND EXCHANGE, THE PRODUCTION OF FINISHED MANUFACTURED GOODS, THEIR TRANSPORT,

DISTRIBUTION, AND EXCHANGE,
INCLUDING ADVANCED FINANCIAL AND EXCHANGE INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE REMUNERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF TRADE TRANSACTION;
(B) ACHIEVEMENT OF GREATER STABILITY OF COMMODITY AND RAW
MATERIAL MARKETS THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BUFFER STOCKS
AND SIMILARY APPROPRIATE AND PRACTICAL APPROACHES THAT PROTECT
THE INTEREST AND ADVANCE THE WELL-BEING OF PRODUCERS AND
CONSUMERS.

1. ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE AGREED UPON TO IMPROVE THE
ECONOMIC CONDITION OF COMMODITY PRODUCING COUNTRIES,
ESPECIALLY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, TO INSULATE THEM FROM
THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF INFLATION, AND ULTIMATELY TO CONTR-
BUTE TO NARROW THE GAP BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES. TO THIS END, A NUMBER OF OPTIONS ARE OPEN TO
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WHICH NEED TO BE FURTHER STUDIES
AND EXPLORED ON A PRIORITY BASIS, BRINGING TO BEAR THE
INSIGHTS AND EXPERISE OF ECONOMIC ANALYSTS. FROM ALL COUN-
TRIES, AND ESPECIALLY TO INCLUDE ECONOMIC ANALYSTS FROM
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF VARIOUS MARKET AND NON-MARKET
ECONOMIC SYSTEMS, INCLUDING COUNTEIS DETERMINED TO CREATE
AND SUSTAIN ECONOMIC PROGRESS THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL
ECONOMIC PLANNING AND THOSE COMMITTED TO COMMERICAL SYSTEMS
FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, ALL TO BE PURSED ON A PRIORITY BASIS
AND WITH THE FULLEST REGARD FOR AND SCRUPULOUS RESPECT OF THE
INTELLECTUAL DISCIPLINE AND PORFESSIONAL INTERGRITY OF SAID
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ECONOMIC ANALYSTS. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF UNCTAD SHOULD
CONTINUE TO STUDY DIRECT AND INDIRECT APPROACHES ON A PRIORITY
OASIS WITH A VIEW TO MAKING CONCRETE PROPOSALS BEFORE UNCTAD IV.

2. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF UNCTAD SHOULD PREPARE A PRELIMI-
NARY STUDY ON THE PROPORTION BETWEEN PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS
AND COMMODITIES EXPORTED BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND FINAL CON-
SUMER PRICE IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SUBMIT, IF POSSIBLE, TO
UNCTAD IV.

(C) ACCESS TO MARKETS OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FOR RAW MATERIALS,
COMMODITIES, MANUFACTURES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES OF DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES.

1. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD ESCHEW MEASURES WHICH
IMPEDE THE CONTINUED AND EXPANDING EXPORT MARKETS OF
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. RULES OF NON-TARIFF BARRIERS SHOULD
BE ADAPTED TO THE PARTICULAR SITUATION OF DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES. NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO THE END
THAT UNDER PRESCRIBED COUNDITIONS, CERTAIN EXPORT SUBSIDIES
MAY BE PERMITTED WITHOUT TRIGGERING COUNTERVAILING DUTIES
FOR A PERIOD GEARED TO ACHIEVING PARTICULAR DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES.

2. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD TAKE EFFECTIVE STEPS FOR THE REMOVAL, ON A PREFERENTIAL AND NON-RECIPROCAL BASIS, OF TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF BARRIERS AFFECTING PRODUCTS OF EXPORT INTEREST TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHICH ARE OR WILL BE SHARING EXISTING TARIFF ADVANTAGES IN SOME DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTRODUCTION AND EVENTUAL ENLARGEMENT OF GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES SHOULD, AS A MATTER OF URGENCY, BE GRANTED NEW OPENINGS IN THE MARKETS OF OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WHICH SHOULD OFFER THEM EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES THAT AT LEAST COMPENSATE FOR THE LOSING OF THOSE ADVANTAGES. THE GENERALIZED SCHEME OF PREFERENCES SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS A REGULAR FEATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING SYSTEM AND SHOULD BE APPLIED TO ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHICH THEMSELVES ADHERE TO NON-DISCRIMINATORY EXPORT POLICIES. IN LIGHT OF THE PRONOUNCED DISPARITY BETWEEN THE IMPORTS OF THE PRODUCTS

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OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE MARKET ECONOMIES, AS AGAINST THOSE WHICH HAVE NON-MARKET ECONOMIES, SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WITH NON-MARKET ECONOMIES TO THE ADJUSTMENT OF PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES ANALOGOUS TO NON-TARIFF BARRIERS WHICH SERVE TO IMPEDE THE IMPORT OF PRODUCTS OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES, WITH THE OBJECT THAT SUCH IMPORTS WILL EVENTUALLY APPROXIMATE IN PROPORTION THAT PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION PREVAILING IN DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES, WITH APPROPRIATE ADJUSTMENTS FOR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

2A. THE STRUCTURE OF TARIFF "ESCALATION" IS SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED AS HAVING THE UNDÉSIRABLE EFFECT OF IMPEDING OPPORTUNITIES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON THE PART OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND AS A MATTER OF PRIORITY SHOULD BE NEGOTIATED IN THE MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

2B. AS DEVELOPING ECONOMIES PROGRESS TO A HIGHER LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT, THEY MUST GRADUALLY ACCEPT THE SAME OBLIGATIONS OF RECIPROCITY AND STABLE ARRANGEMENTS THAT OTHER COUNTRIES UNDERTAKE, HAVING ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CONTINUED REQUIREMENTS OF THE LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, WITH THE EVENTUAL EXPECTATION THAT THEY WILL BE ESTABLISHED ON TERMS OF PARITY WITH DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. AS A FORMAL UNDERTAKING TO ACCELERATE AND ABET THIS PROCESS, DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD UNDERTAKE TO NEGOTIATE CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION IN THE INDUSTRIALIZED

COUNTRIES THAT FAVOR THE IMPORT OF RAW MATERIALS OVER OTHER GOODS.

3. IN APPROPRIATE CIRCUMSTANCES DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MAY USE EXPORT INCENTIVES TO IMPROVE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THEIR EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED AND SEMI-MANUFACTURED GOODS. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD EXERCISE MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY, CONSISTENT WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, IN THE IMPOSITION OF COUNTERVAILING DUTIES ON THE IMPORT OF PRODUCTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD MAKE GOOD FAITH EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THE PRINCIPLE OF STANDSTILL AS REGARDS IMPORTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND SHOULD UNCLASSIFIED

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CONSULT WITH CONCERNED DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN SITUATIONS OF PARTICULAR COMPLEXITY. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERTAKEN TO ESTABLISH STANDARDS WITH RESPECT TO EXPORT SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES, SHALL TAKE FULLY INTO ACCOUNT THE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS AND OVERALL NEEDS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

4. RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES IN SETTING PRICES OR RESTRAINING SUPPLIES, WHETHER BY PRIVATE OR STATE-OWNED TRANSNATIONAL ENTERPRISES, OR BY THE COLLUSION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS, HAVE NO PLACE IN THE WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER AND ARE SPECIFICALLY

AND FOREEFULLY CONDEMNED. EFFORTS SHOULD BE INTENSIFIED AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS IN ORDER TO EVOLVE EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF ARTICULATING STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR BOTH TRANSNATIONAL ENTERPRISES AND FOR GOVERNMENTS. TRANSNATIONAL ENTERPRISES ARE OBLIGED TO OBEY LOCAL LAWS AND REFRAIN FROM UNLAWFUL INTERVENTION IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF HOST COUNTRIES. THEIR ACTIVITIES SHOULD TAKE ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC POLICY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES.

THEY SHOULD RESPECT LOCAL CUSTOMS. THEY SHOULD EMPLOY QUALIFIED LOCAL PERSONNEL, OR QUALIFY LOCAL PERSONS THROUGH TRAINING. HOST GOVERNMENTS IN TURN MUST TREAT TRANSNATIONAL ENTERPRISES EQUITABLY, WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION AMONG THEM, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW. HOST GOVERNMENTS SHOULD MAKE EXPLICIT THEIR DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND THE STANDARDS WHICH TRANSNATIONAL ENTERPRISES ARE EXPECTED TO MEET, AND MAINTAIN THESE STANDARDS WITH REASONABLE CONSISTENCY. TRANSNATIONAL ENTERPRISES MUST IN TURN MAKE GOOD FAITH EFFORTS TO ACCOMMODATE PARTICULAR ACTIVITIES TO GENERAL PRIORITIES AND STANDARDS. BOTH GOVERNMENTS AND ENTERPRISES MUST RESPECT THE CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS THAT THEY FREELY UNDERTAKE. CONTRACTS SHOULD BE NEGOTIATED OPENLY, FAIRLY, AND WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR IMPLICATIONS, WITH THE OBJECT THAT

THE CONTINUED AND INCREASED TRANSFER OF RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGY FROM DEVELOPED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHALL NOT BE IMPEDED, BUT, RATHER, WILL BE FACILITATED, PROTECTED, AND ENHANCED FOR THE BENEFIT OF SAID DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

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5. IN THE MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN, UNDER PROCEDURES INVOLVING THE FULL PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, TO THE REDUCTION OR ELIMINATION OF BARRIERS OF ALL KINDS TO THE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, TO THE MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE GSP AS A RECIPROCATIVE AND "DEVELOPMENT-LEVEL-RESPONSIVE" DEVICE SO AS TO ENSURE NET ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. SUPPLY ACCESS COMMITMENTS SHOULD BE NEGOTIATED AS PART OF RECIPROCAL EXCHANGE OF CONCESSIONS BY ALL MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS IN THE MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

6 EMERGENCY MEASURES SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE UNDERTAKEN ON A TEMPORARY BASIS TO MEET THE SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF THOSE COUNTRIES MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED, BY PRICE RISES IN BASIC COMMODITIES, AS DEFINED IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 3201(S-VI) AND 3202(S-VI), WITHOUT ANY DETRIMENT TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AS A WHOLE.

II. TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES FOR FINANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY REFORMS

(A) TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES FOR FINANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

1. CONCESSIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES NEED TO BE INCREASED SUBSTANTIALLY, THEIR TERMS AND CONDITIONS AMELIORATED, AND AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE MADE UNIFORM AND PREDICTABLE SO THAT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES MAY BE ATTAINED. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SHOULD, AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, BE UNITED.

2. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD UNDERTAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT AT AN ACCELERATED PACE THE COMMITMENT TO TRANSFER RESOURCES TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES CONFIRM THE UNDERTAKINGS WHICH THEY HAVE ALREADY GIVEN IN RESPECT OF THE TARGETS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF RESOURCES, IN PARTICULAR THE ODA TARGET OF 0.7 PERCENT OF GNP, MENTIONED IN THE

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INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE, AND ADOPT AS THEIR COMMON AIM AN EFFECTIVE INCREASE IN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE. RESOURCES OF MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE REPLENISHED AND EXPANDED IN A UNIFORM AND PREDICATABLE MANNER. IN PARTICULAR, RESOURCES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION SHOULD BE REPLENISHED AS A MATTER OF PRIORITY SO AS TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL RESOURCE TRANSFER POSSIBLE UNDER THE MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

3. AUTOMATIC MECHANISMS FOR THE TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES SHOULD BE CONCEPTUALIZED AND CONSIDERED IN ORDER TO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES BY CONSISTENT AND PREDICTABLE SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES.

THE WORLD BANK AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND ARE INVITED TO PURSUE THEIR EXAMINATION OF LAYS IN WHICH THIS CAN BE ACHIEVED INCLUDING THE PROPOSED LINK BETWEEN THE ISSUE OF SDR'S AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE. AGREEMENT SHOULD ALSO BE REACHED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT BY EARLY 1976 OF AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND TRUST FUND OF UP TO \$2 BILLION FOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ASSISTANCE AND EXPORT EARNINGS TABILIZATION, PRIMARILY FOR THE POORER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THIS TRUST FUND WILL SERVE FURTHER TO SUSTAIN UNIFORM AND PREDICTABLE TRANSFER FLOWS. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER MEASURES OF AUTOMATIC TRANSFER, SUCH AS ROYALTIES FROM OCEAN-BED MINING,

SHOULD BE EXPEDITED WHERE APPROPRIATE. THE IMPORTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND NOTABLY TO THE LEAST DEVELOPED, OF OBTAINING PREDICTABLE ROYALTY FLOWS FROM SEABED MINING OUGHT TO DISPOSE THE LAW OF THE SA CONFERENCE TO GIVE PRIORITY AND PREFERRED CONSIDERATION TO A REGIME FOR SEABED MINING WHICH WOULD IN FACT ENSURE THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE AND LARGEST POSSIBLE FLOW OF ROYALTY RESOURCES THROUGH THE AUTHORIZATION OF PRACTICABLE AND DIRECTLY FEASIBLE MINING OPERATIONS.

4. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD ENHANCE THE REAL VALUE AND VOLUME OF ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND ENSURE THAT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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OBTAIN THE LARGEST POSSIBLE SHARE IN THE BENEFITS OF PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT, CONSULTANTS AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES. SUCH ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE ON SOFTER TERMS.

THE CAPITAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION SHOULD BE QUADRUPLD TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF PRIVATE RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, HAVING PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE PRIORITY NEED TO FINANCE DIRECTLY PRODUCTIVE AND REMUNERATIVE ACTIVITIES, ESPECIALLY PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

A MAJOR NEW INTERNATIONAL EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO EXPAND RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS. THE WORLD BANK AND ITS AFFILIATES SHOULD PLAY A FUNDAMENTAL ROLE IN BRINGING TOGETHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTORS WITH HOST GOVERNMENTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ORDER TO BRING ABOUT SUCH RESOURCE TRANSFERS AND THE IMMEDIATELY REMUNERATIVE RETURN FLOW OF PAYMENTS TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INVOLVED.

THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND IS RECOGNIZED AS A PROGRESSIVE AND INDISPENSIBLE INSTITUTION FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND TRANSFER TO THE DEVELOPING NATIONS OF THE CONTINENT. ALL INDUSTRIAL NATIONS ARE CALLED UPON TO SUPPORT THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND TO THE MAXIMUM DEGREE CONSISTENT WITH REGIONAL COMMITMENTS ELSEWHERE.

THE INTER-AMERICAN BANK IS HAILED FOR A SUSTAINED RECORD OF FAR-SIGHTED AND SUCCESSFUL SUPPORT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL AND DIRECT PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN THE DEVELOPING NATIONS OF THAT REGION. THE RESOURCES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN BANK SHOULD BE INCREASED TO \$6 BILLION.

THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK HAS DEVELOPED PROVEN CAPACITY FOR RESOURCE TRANSFER TO DEVELOPING NATIONS OF THAT REGION. THIS CAPACITY SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AND FURTHER ENHANCED BY A PROMPT AND PLENTY OF REPLENISHMENT OF ITS VITAL CAPITAL RESOURCES WHICH HAVE PROVIDED UNCLASSIFIED

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INDISPENSABLE LEVERAGE IN THE ACCUMULATION OF NEEDED RESOURCES FOR THAT REGION.

5. THE BURDEN OF DEBT ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IS INCREASING TO A POINT WHERE THEIR IMPORT CAPACITY AS WELL AS RESERVES HAVE COME UNDER SERIOUS STRAIN. THE CREDITOR NATIONS ARE AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF MAKING ADJUSTMENTS AND ACCOMMODATIONS TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE ORDERLY MANAGEMENT OF REPAYMENT FOR THE RESOURCE TRANSFERS FROM WHICH INDEBTEDNESS ARISES, AND HAVE FOR SOME

TIME PARTICIPATED IN SUCH ADJUSTMENTS AND ACCOMMODATIONS. CORRESPONDINGLY, THE DEBTOR NATIONS ARE AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ENSURING THE CONTINUED TRANSFER OF RESOURCES WHICH GIVE RISE TO CONSEQUENT INDEBTEDNESS AND HAVE FOR SOME TIME ALSO PARTICIPATED IN ADJUSTMENTS AND ACCOMMODATIONS WHICH, WHILE MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO OVERCOME TEMPORARY DIFFICULTIES, HAVE ALSO ENSURED LONG-RUN CREDIT WORTHINESS. THE DEBT PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES REQUIRES CONTINUED ANALYSIS AND SURVEILLANCE. THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS MOST CONCERNED SHOULD CONTINUE TO STUDY THE PROBLEM AND EXCHANGE INFORMATION WHERE APPROPRIATE. THE FINAL REPORT OF THE UNCTAD AD HOC DEBT EXPERTS GROUP IS A WELCOME CONTRIBUTION TO THE ANALYSIS AND CONTAINS POSITIVE AND FORWARD LOOKING PROPOSALS FOR ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT WITH BOTH IMMEDIATE AND PROSPECTIVE DIFFICULTIES THAT COMMAND INTERNATIONAL AS WELL AS NATIONAL CONCERN.

IT SHOULD BE A MATTER OF PRUDENT AND PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY THAT DEBT RELIEF NOT BE USED AS A VEHICLE FOR ALLEVIATING CURRENT, AND OFTEN TRANSIENT, BALANCE OF PAYMENT PROBLEMS. FOR THIS ENDEMIC DIFFICULTY MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY THE POORER COUNTRIES MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY UNPRECEDENTED RISES IN COMMODITY PRICES, A MUCH MORE GENERAL AND AUTOMATIC SOLUTION IS NECESSARY, SUCH AS THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SECURITY FACILITY WHICH WOULD PROVIDE RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO COMPENSATE FOR SHORTFALLS BROUGHT ABOUT BY INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN NATIONAL EVENTS OVER WHICH THE DEBTOR COUNTRY HAS NO CONTROL, AND FOR WHICH AN INTERNATIONAL RATHER THAN A SPECIFICALLY NATIONAL OR BILATERAL

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REMEDY IS IN ORDER. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT THESE BALANCE OF PAYMENT PROBLEMS REQUIRE A COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL APPROACH, SUCH AS WOULD BE PROVIDED BY THE DEVELOPMENT SECURITY FACILITY, THIS ACTIVITY BY THE WORLD BANK AND AFFILIATES SHOULD HAVE AS ITS IMMEDIATE AND PRIORITY GOAL THE ANNUAL ACCUMULATION AND TRANSFER OF DLRS 2 BILLION FOR PRODUCTIVE PRIMARY PRODUCT ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

ALL DEVELOPED NATIONS SHOULD PROMPTLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE UNITED NATIONS REVOLVING FUND FOR NATURAL RESOURCES EXPLORATION AS A VITAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY FOR THE LARGE SCALE TRANSFER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CAPITAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES TO PRODUCTIVE PRIMARY PRODUCT ENTERPRISES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

6. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD BE GRANTED INCREASED

ACCESS OF FAVOURABLE TERMS TO THE CAPITAL MARKETS OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. TO THIS END, APPROPRIATE MEASURES SHOULD BE ADOPTED. FOREMOST AMONG THESE WOULD BE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF PRIVATE RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THIS FINANCIAL FACILITY CAN SERVE A PIONEER FUNCTION IN MAKING VITAL RESOURCE TRANSFERS POSSIBLE FROM FREQUENTLY INACCESSIBLE RESOURCE POOLS. IN ADDITION, DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHICH ARE ABLE AND DESIROUS OF ENTERING LONG-TERM CAPITAL MARKETS. THIS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE SHOULD EXTEND TO THE ESTABLISHMENT, ENLARGEMENT AND CONSOLIDATION, WHERE APPROPRIATE, OF INDIGENOUS FINANCIAL AND EXCHANGE INSTITUTIONS TO THE END THAT THERE BE A FAR GREATER DISPERSAL THAN IS NOW THE CASE OF INVESTMENT, FINANCIAL, AND EXCHANGE CAPACITY, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE POTENTIAL GROWTH OF SUCH CAPACITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THE PROMISING WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND/BANK GROUP DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE'S WORKING GROUP ON THE QUESTION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' ACCESS TO CAPITAL MARKETS SHOULD GIVE EARLY CONSIDERATION TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTED MULTILATERAL GUARANTEE FUND.

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7. DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD FURTHER CO-OPERATE THROUGH INVESTMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND SUPPLY OF TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN A POSITION TO DO SO.

8. ALL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, AND THOSE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN A POSITION TO DO SO, SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND.

9. IN THE CASE OF THE POOREST COUNTRIES SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO IMPROVED TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF RESOURCES WITH A LARGE GRANT ELEMENT.

10. ALL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN A POSITION TO DO SO AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE WORLD BANK AND IMF SHOULD UNDERTAKE FURTHER SPECIFIC MEASURES IN PROVIDING FLOWS OF RESOURCES TO THE POOREST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ENCOUNTERING SERIOUS BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROBLEMS IN ORDER TO ENABLE THEM TO MEET THESE PROBLEMS; THESE MEASURES MAY INCLUDE THOSE PROVIDED IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 3201 (S-VI) AND 3202 (S-VI).

11. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO THE PHENOMENA OF NATURAL DISASTERS WHICH FREQUENTLY AFFLICT MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD, WITH FAR-REACHING DEVASTATING ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND STRUCTURAL CONSEQUENCES, PARTICULARLY IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. TO THIS END, THE THIRTIETH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IN CONSIDERING THIS PROBLEM, SHOULD EXAMINE AND ADOPT APPROPRIATE MEASURES.

(B) REFORM OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM.

1. THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND SHOULD CONTINUE ITS PRESENT INTENSIVE ENQUIRY INTO CURRENT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ISSUES, WITH THE OBJECT THAT A FINAL COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT BE REACHED IN JANUARY, 1976. THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND IS TO BE CONGRATULATED FOR THE RECENT DECISIONS REGARDING QUOTA INCREASES AND ADJUSTMENTS IN

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THE ALLOCATION OF NATIONAL SHARES IN THE VOTING SYSTEM. THE DIFFICULT ISSUES INVOLVED IN PHASING GOLD OUT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM HAVE BEEN RESOLVED IN A CONSTRUCTIVE AND EQUITABLE MANNER THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE FURTHER TO THE ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM IN MOBILIZING RESOURCES AND PROVIDING NEEDED ADJUSTMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

2. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PARTICIPATION IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IN THE COMPETENT ORGANS OF THE WORLD BANK AND THE MONETARY FUND HAVE BEEN APPROPRIATELY INCREASED. THE PROCESS OF DECISION-MAKING IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES SHOULD BE FAIR. NO COUNTRY OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES SHOULD HAVE EXCLUSIVE POWER IN AREAS BASIC TO THE WELFARE OF OTHERS. THE METHODS OF PARTICIPATION MUST BE REALISTIC. THE GENUINE DIVERSITY OF INTERESTS THAT EXISTS AMONG STATES MUST NOT BE SACRIFICED TO THE EPIPHENOMENAL DEMANDS OF BLOC IMPERATIVES. THE PROCESS OF DECISION MAKING SHOULD BE RESPONSIVE TO CHANGE, AND SHOULD BE MOST ESPECIALLY RESPONSIVE TO THE EMERGENCE OF NEW ECONOMIC INFLUENCE ON THE PART OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN CONSEQUENCE OF SUCCESSFUL AND SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT. THE PARTICIPATION PROCESS SHOULD BE TAILORED TO THE ISSUES AT HAND, AND NOT BE DIVERTED BY THE FALSE REALISM OF ELUSIVE QUESTS FOR RHETORICAL ADVANTAGE IN THE FACE OF GENUINE AND BECKONING OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRUE INTERNATIONAL ACCOMMODATION, INTEGRATION, AND PROGRESS.

THE SUCCESS OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY INSTITUTIONS IN MAINTAINING SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND ACCELERATING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WILL DEPEND ON REALISTIC INTERNAL DECISIONS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS WHICH RELATE ACTUAL VOTING STRENGTH TO ACTUAL FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

3. THE LINKAGE BETWEEN WORLD MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS AND SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IS UNMISTAKABLE, HAS BEEN EXPLICITLY ACKNOWLEDGE, AND ITS IMPLICATIONS SHOULD BE FURTHER EXPLORED IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS AND THE PROPOSED SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT SECURITY

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4. THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND COMPENSATORY FINANCING FACILITY SHOULD BE IMPROVED. SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE EXAMINED WITHIN THE FUND, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE PROPOSED SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FACILITY.

5. THERE SHOULD BE PROMPT LIBERALIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND FINANCING SUPPORT FOR BUFFER STOCKS TO ENSURE THAT THIS FACILITY IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT ENCUMBERING OTHER DRAWING RIGHTS. DRAWING UNDER THE BUFFER STOCK FINANCING FACILITY OF THE IMF SHOULD BE ACCORDED TREATMENT WITH RESPECT TO FLOATING, ALONGSIDE THE GOLD TRANCHE, SIMILAR TO THAT UNDER THE COMPENSATORY FINANCING FACILITY. (TENTATIVE)

III SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD CO-OPERATE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE ESTABLISHMENT, STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, TAKE OTHER APPROPRIATE MEASURES, INTER ALIA, TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION BANKS TO MAKE AVAILABLE A GREATER FLOW TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF INFORMATION PERMITTING THE PROPER SELECTION OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES. AN INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR EXCHANGE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE SHARING OF RESEARCH FINDINGS RELEVANT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

2. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD SIGNIFICANTLY EXPAND THEIR ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR THE DIRECT SUPPORT TO THEIR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMMES, AS FAR AS FEASIBLE INCREASE THE PROPORTION OF THEIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DEVOTED TO SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF PRIMARY INTEREST TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND IN THE CREATION OF SUITABLE INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY. AN INTERNATIONAL ENERGY INSTITUTE

SHOULD BE CREATED TO ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.

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3. AN INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY FROM DEVELOPED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD BE DEvised WITH THE OBJECT OF FACILITATING SUCH TRANSFER, AND HAVING IN MIND THAT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES MUST BE APPROPRIATELY PROTECTED AND REWARDED IF FURTHER INTELLECTUAL INVESTMENT IS TO OCCUR IN AREAS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRY NEEDS. THIS ISSUE SHOULD BE REVIEWED IN LIGHT OF THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION IN COLLABORATION WITH UNCTAD AND OTHER PER-

TINENT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM.

4. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD FACILITATE ACCESS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ON AN URGENT BASIS, TO "INFORMATIQUE," TO RELEVANT INFORMATION ON ADVANCED AND OTHER TECHNOLOGIES SUITED TO THEIR SPECIFIC NEEDS AS WELL AS ON NEW USES OF EXISTING TECHNOLOGY, NEW DEVELOPMENTS, AND POSSIBILITIES OF ADAPTING THEM TO LOCAL NEEDS. INASMUCH AS IN MARKET ECONOMIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES WITH RESPECT TO INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ARE MOST FREQUENTLY DEVELOPED BY PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE FACILITATION OF SUCH TRANSFER OF SUCH TECHNOLOGY THROUGH A CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE OF TRANSNATIONAL ENTERPRISE IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES.

5. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD GIVE FREEST AND FULLEST ACCESS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF TECHNOLOGIES WHOSE TRANSFER IS NOT SUBJECT TO PRIVATE DECISION. THIS PRACTICE SHOULD OBTAIN IN DEVELOPED NON-MARKET AS WELL AS MARKET ECONOMIES.

6. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD IMPROVE THE TRANSPARENCY OF THE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY MARKET IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE TECHNOLOGICAL CHOICES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. IN THE RESPECT, RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, WITH THE COLLABORATION OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, SHOULD UNDERTAKE PROJECTS IN THE FIELDS OF INFORMATION, CONSULTANCY AND TRAINING FOR THE BENEFIT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

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7. A UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE HELD IN 1978 OR 1979 WITH THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF STRENGTHENING THE TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO ENABLE THEM TO APPLY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO THEIR OWN DEVELOPMENT, ADOPTING EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR UTILIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POTENTIALS IN THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL AND GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; PROVIDING INSTRUMENTS OF COOPERATION TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE UTILIZATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR SOLVING SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS THAT CANNOT BE SOLVED BY INDIVIDUAL ACTION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES.

8. THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE, WITH APPROPRIATE FINANCING, IN ACHIEVING THE ABOVE STATED OBJECTIVES AND IN ENSURING THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT. THE WORK OF THE RELEVANT UNITED NATIONS BODIES, IN PARTICULAR THAT OF UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO, WIPO AND UNDP, TO FACILITATE THE TRANSFER AND DIFFUSION OF TECHNOLOGY AND EXPERIENCE AVAILABLE WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IS LIDELY DISSEMINATED AND READILY AVAILABLE TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN NEED OF IT.

9. THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY AND OTHER PERTINENT BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM SHOULD GIVE PRIORITY ATTENTION AND SUPPORT TO THE EXPANSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL EFFORT TO ENABLE THE POOREST NATIONS WITH THE FASTEST GROWING POPULATIONS TO PROVIDE BASIC HEALTH SERVICES TO THEIR CITIZENS, INCLUDING FAMILY PLANNING ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION, THROUGH COMMUNITY HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS, USING PARA-MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

IV. INDUSTRIALIZATION

1. ALL GOVERNMENTS SHOULD TAKE INDIVIDUALLY AND/OR COLLECTIVELY NECESSARY MEASURES AND DECISIONS REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVELY THE COMMITMENTS THEY ENTERED INTO PURSUANT TO THE LIMA DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION
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ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION.

2. ALL GOVERNMENTS SHOULD ENCOURAGE THE INTRODUCTION OF CONCRETE NEW FORMS OF INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION. IN THIS CONTEXT, ALL COUNTRIES SHOULD IMPLEMENT PROMPTLY

AND JOINTLY NEW FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION, WHICH WOULD FORM PART OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION POLICIES TO ACHIEVE THE ACCELERATED GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN THE WORLD, PARTICULARLY IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

3. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW POLICIES AND STRENGTHEN EXISTING POLICIES, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THEIR ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND SECURITY OBJECTIVES, WHICH WOULD ENCOURAGE THEIR INDUSTRIES WHICH ARE LESS COMPETITIVE INTERNATIONALLY TO MOVE PROGRESSIVELY INTO MORE VIABLE LINES OF PRODUCTION OR INTO OTHER SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY, THUS LEADING TO STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENTS WITHIN THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND REDEPLOYMENT OF THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES OF SUCH INDUSTRIES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND PROMOTION OF A HIGHER DEGREE OF UTILIZATION OF NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE LATTER.

4. A SYSTEM OF CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WITHIN UNIDO AND OTHER APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL BODIES FOR THE EXCHANGE OF APPROPRIATE INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY, AVAILABILITY OF PRODUCTION FACTORS AND THEIR COSTS, THE POSSIBILITIES AND CONDITIONS OF INVESTMENT AND THE AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATE EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGIES, WITH A VIEW TO FACILITATING, WITH A DYNAMIC CONTEXT AND IN ACCORD WITH AUTHORITIES AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENTS, THE REDEPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES EXISTING IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND THE CREATION OF NEW INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THESE CONSULTATIONS SHOULD IN PARTICULAR RELATE TO INDUSTRIES PROCESSING RAW MATERIALS EXPORTED BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR WHICH CONSUME VAST QUANTITIES OF ENERGY, AND SHOULD RESULT IN CONCRETE PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES OF PARTICIPATING

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DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

5. TO PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, BOTH SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO DISSEMINATE APPROPRIATE INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR PRIORITY AREAS FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AND THE FORM THEY WOULD LIKE SUCH COOPERATION TO TAKE.

6. REQUESTS THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNIDO TO SUBMIT TO THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD'S NEXT MEETING PROPOSALS FOR ESTABLISHING SUCH A CONSULTATION SYSTEM WITHIN UNIDO, AND INVITES THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD TO

DEVELOP THE RULES OF PROCEDURE ACCORDING TO WHICH IT WOULD OPERATE.

7. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE PARTICULAR PROBLEMS IN INDUSTRIALIZING OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED, LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ORDER TO DETERMINE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES AS WELL AS CRITICAL GOODS WHICH NEED TO BE PROVIDED THEM TO ENABLE THEM TO OVERCOME THEIR SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AND TO PLAY THEIR DUE ROLE IN THE WORLD ECONOMY, WARRANTED BY THEIR HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES.

8. INVITES THE GOVERNMENTS OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO ENCOURAGE WHENEVER POSSIBLE THEIR ENTERPRISES TO PARTICIPATE IN INVESTMENT PROJECTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHO SO DESIRE SUCH PARTICIPATION, TO STRESS TO THEIR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES THAT SUCH ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CONCERNED.

9 INVITES ALL GOVERNMENTS TO UNDERTAKE A JOING STUDY THROUGH A GROUP OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS, MAKING FULL USE OF THE KNOWLEDGE, EXPERIENCE AND CAPACTITY EXISTING IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, PARTICULARLY IN UNIDO, ON THE PREPARATION OF DIVERSIFIED FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION METHODS WHICH ARE GEARED TO THE SPECIAL AND CHANGING REQUIREMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION, FOR CONSIDERATION BY INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENTS.
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10. INVITES THE WORLD BANK GROUP TO CONSIDER NEW WAYS OF COMBINING ITS FINANCING WITH PRIVATE MANAGMENT, SKILLS, TECHNOLOGY AND CAPITAL TO INCREASE THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CALLS UPON TH GROUP TO CON IDER NEW APPRAOCHES TO INCREASE ITS FINANCING OF NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIS.

11. INVITES THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE VORPORATION TO CONSIDER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST WHICH WOULD HAVE THE PURPOSE OF POOLING FUNDS FROM GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES FOR INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

12. URGES THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER APPROPRIATE UN BODIES, TO FOCUS ITS ATTENTION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SET OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS WHICH

WOULD ENCOMPASS THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF ALL SUCH CORPORATIONS, WHETHER PRIVATELY OR GOVERNMENTALLY OWNED, AND OF THE HOST GOVERNMENTS.

13. DECIDES THAT AN INTERGOVERNMENT GROUP EQUITABLY REPRESENTING THE VARIOUS GROUPINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO DRAW UP A CONSTITUTION FOR UNIDO AS A SPECIALIZED AGENCY TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

V. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

1. THE SOLUTION TO WORLD FOOD PROBLEMS LIES PRIMARILY IN INCREASING RAPIDLY FOOD PRODUCTION, THROUGH RAISING AVERAGE YIELDS IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. TO THIS END, THE NECESSARY CHANGES IN THE PATTERN OF WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION SHOULD BE INTRODUCED, SELECTIVE TRADE POLICY MEASURES SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A NOTABLE INCREASE AND DIVERSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORT EARNINGS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. WE AGAIN RECALL THE WORLD FOOD COUNCIL'S RESOLUTIONS AND PLEDGE TO GIVE THEM UNCLASSIFIED

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A NEW IMPETUS.

2. THE NEW INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BE ESTABLISHED AT A EARLY DATE SO THAT DONORS CAN SUBSTANTIALLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE FUND IN ORDER TO SUPPORT THE GOAL OF REACHING A LEAST 1 BILLION DOLLARS BY THE END OF 1975.

3. A WORLD FOOD RESERVE SYSTEM SHOULD BE CREATED AS A MATTER OF URGENCY. RESERVES OF AT LEAST 30 MILLION TONS OF FOOD GRAINS SHOULD BE CREATED.

TEN MILLION TONS OF FOOD AID SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE POOREST NATIONS DURING THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1975-76.

THE CONCEPT OF FORWARD PLANNING OF FOOD AID FOR MORE THAN A SINGLE SEASON SHOULD BE ADOPTED. TO THIS END, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT WORLD METEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH BE CONTINUED AND EXPANDED, HAVING SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEATHER FORECASTING IN FOOD PRODUCING AREAS, AND IT IS EQUALLY DESIRABLE THAT ALL MAJOR FOOD EXPORTERS OR IMPORTERS SHARE CROP AND WEATHER FORECASTS WITH OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCING AND CONSUMING NATIONS.

4. IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE ABOVE-STATED OBJECTIVES, ITS

IS FURTHER ESSENTIAL THAT. --

(A) ALL DONORS INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY THEIR ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTION, IN PARTICULAR TO THOSE COUNTRIES WITH FOOD DEFICITS AND TO THE MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES;

(B) FOOD NEEDS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN AN INTERIM PERIOD MUST BE MET IN PART BY DEVELOPMENTAL FOOD AID PROGRAMS;

(C) POST-HARVEST LOSSES BE CUT IN HALF BY 1985 THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES;

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(D) DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ACCORD HIGH PRIORITY TO AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT, INCREASE INVESTMENTS ACCORDINGLY, AND ADOPT POLICIES WHICH GIVE ADEQUATE INCENTIVES TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS;

(E) DEVELOPED COUNTRIES CONTINUE TO GIVE INCREASING ACCESS TO THEIR MARKETS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTS, BOTH IN RAW AND PROCESSED FORM.

5. DONORS SHOULD INCREASE THE GRANT COMPONENT OF FOOD AID. IN PROVIDING FOOD GRAINS AND FINANCES ON SOFT TERMS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, DONORS SHOULD TAKE DUE ACCOUNT OF THE INTEREST OF THE FOOD-EXPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. WHERE APPROPRIATE, SUCH ASSISTANCE CAN TAKE THE FORM OF PURCHASES FROM THE FOOD-EXPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

6. DONORS SHOULD PROVIDE FOOD GRAINS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED TO ENABLE THEM TO MEET THEIR FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS WITHIN THE CONSTRAINTS OF THEIR PRECARIOUS BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS POSITION, INCLUDING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR OBTAINING THE NECESSARY QUANTITY OF PLANT NUTRIENTS.

7. DONORS SHOULD, IN CHANNELING BOTH THEIR BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL FOOD AID, ACCOMMODATE NORMAL COMMERCIAL MARKET PRACTICES AND PREVENT DISRUPTIONS WHICH CAUSE UNDUE FLUCTUATIONS OF MARKET PRICES. IN ADDITION, IN ORDER THAT SUCH AID SHOULD TO THE MAXIMUM POSSIBLE EXTENT CORRESPOND TO AN OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF REQUIREMENTS OF FOOD-IMPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ALL COUNTRIES SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE GLOBAL INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEM.

8. THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND INVEST-

MENT SHOULD QUICKLY IDENTIFY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR THE MOST RAPID AND EFFICIENT INCREASE OF FOOD PRODUCTION AS WELL AS THE POTENTIAL FOR RAPID AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION IN OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. ON THE BASIS OF SUCH AN ASSESSMENT, BILATERAL DONORS AND THE COMPETENT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE BETTER ABLE TO CONCENTRATE RESOURCES FOR THE RAPID INCREASE OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTION IN ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

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9. ALL COUNTRIES SHOULD ADOPT INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY POLICIES AIMED AT ENSURING A STABLE SUPPLY AND SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF FERTILIZERS AND OTHER PRODUCTION INPUTS AT REASON-

ABLE PRICES. DONORS SHOULD PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO AND PROMOTE INVESTMENTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THEIR FERTILIZERS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL INPUT INDUSTRIES, IN PARTICULAR TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE MECHANISM PROVIDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZERS SUPPLY SCHEME.

10. REALIZING THE SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON BASIC AND APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ON INCREASING THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF FOOD PRODUCTION, DONORS SHOULD SUPPORT THE EXPANSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS AND THE CAPACITY OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH. IN ADDITION, DONORS THROUGH THEIR BILATERAL PROGRAMS SHOULD STRENGTHEN THE LINKS WITH THESE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTERS AND WITH THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

11. ALL COUNTRIES SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO THE INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKING ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY AND TO THE ARRANGEMENTS FORMULATED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF FAO AND COOPERATE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLITICAL OBJECTIVES AND GUIDELINES CONTAINED IN THAT UNDERTAKING. THESE POLICIES SHOULD INCLUDE MEASURES ON FOOD STOCKS WHICH HAVE SUFFICIENT FLEXIBILITY TO ENABLE THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO RESPOND ADEQUATELY TO UNFORESEEN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. DONORS SHOULD PROVIDE THE NECESSARY ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SO THAT THEY CAN FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NATIONAL STOCK-PILING.

VI. RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

AGREEMENT SHOULD BE REACHED TO START THE PROCESS OF RESTRUCTURING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS. TO THIS END, A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION HAS BEEN MADE BY THE THOUGHTFUL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S

GROUP OF EXPERTS, "A NEW UNITED NATIONS STRUCTURE FORGLOBAL
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ECONOMIC COOPERATION," AS AUTHORIZED BY RESOLUTION 3343(XXIM).
1976 SHOULD BE DEDICATED AS A YEAR OF REVIEW AND REFORM OF
THE ENTIRE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM, WITH AN
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE FORMED BY THIS
SPECIAL SESSION TO BEGIN WORK IMMEDIATELY.
CORRIGENDA TO INFORMAL WORKING PAPER OF 8 SEPTEMBER 1975
SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR NEGOTIATING PURPOSES

I. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(C) 2. CHANGE TO READ:

"2. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD TAKE EFFECTIVE STEPS
FOR THE REMOVAL OR REDUCTION, ON A PRIORITY BASIS,
OF TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF BARRIERS AFFECTING PRODUCTS
OF EXPORT INTEREST TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHICH ARE OR WILL BE SHARING
EXISTING TARIFF ADVANTAGES IN SOME DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES AS THE RESULT OF THE INTRODUCTION AND
EVENTUAL ENLARGEMENT OF THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF
PREFERENCES SHOULD, AS A MATTER OF URGENCY, BE GRANTED
NEW OPENINGS IN THE MARKETS OF OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
WHICH SHOULD OFFER THEM EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES THAT
AT LEAST COMPENSATE FOR THE SHARING OF THOSE
ADVANTAGES. THE GENERALIZED SCHEME OF PREFERENCES
SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS A REGULAR FEATURE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TRADING SYSTEM, AND SHOULD BE APPLIED
TO ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CONSISTENT WITH NATIONAL
LEGISLATION AND WITH THE XPECTATION THAT THEY
THEMSELVES WILL ADHERE TO NON-DISCRIMINATORY EXPORT
POLICIES. IN LIGHT OF THE PRONOUNCED DISPARITY ..."

II. TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES ...

(A) 4. INSERT FOLLOWING THE THIRD PARAGRAPH OF THIS
SUBSECTION THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL SENTENCE AND
ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPHS:

"THIS ACTIVITY BY THE WORLD BANK AND AFFILIATES
SHOULD HAVE AS ITS IMMEDIATE AND PRIORITY GOAL THE
ANNUAL ACCUMULATION AND TRANSFER OF \$2 BILLION FOR
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PRODUCTIVE PRIMARY PRODUCT ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

"ALL DEVELOPED NATIONS SHOULD PROMPTLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE UNITED NATIONS REVOLVING FUND FOR NATURAL RESOURCES EXPLORATION AS A VITAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY FOR THE LARGE SCALE TRANSFER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CAPITAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES TO PRODUCTIVE PRIMARY PRODUCT ENTERPRISES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES."

ALSO, CORRECT THE LAST SENTENCE OF THE PENULTIMATE PARAGRAPH AND ALSO DELETE THE FINAL PARAGRAPH OF THIS SUBSECTION.

MOYNIHAN UNQTE KISSINGER

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Message Attributes

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Disposition Reason:
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Legacy Key: link1975/newtext/t19750954/aaaabvph.tel
Line Count: 1156
Locator: TEXT ON-LINE, ON MICROFILM
Office: ORIGIN IO
Original Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Original Handling Restrictions: n/a
Original Previous Classification: n/a
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Previous Channel Indicators: n/a
Previous Classification: n/a
Previous Handling Restrictions: n/a
Reference: n/a
Review Action: RELEASED, APPROVED
Review Authority: RowellE0
Review Comment: n/a
Review Content Flags:
Review Date: 31 MAR 2003
Review Event:
Review Exemptions: n/a
Review History: RELEASED <31 MAR 2003 by MaustMC>; APPROVED <30 JAN 2004 by RowellE0>
Review Markings:

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US Department of State
EO Systematic Review
06 JUL 2006

Review Media Identifier:
Review Referrals: n/a
Review Release Date: n/a
Review Release Event: n/a
Review Transfer Date:
Review Withdrawn Fields: n/a
Secure: OPEN
Status: NATIVE
Subject: SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION: INFORMAL WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR NEGOTIATING PURPOSES
TAGS: EGEN, US, UNGA
To: VIENNA
Type: TE
Markings: Margaret P. Grafeld Declassified/Released US Department of State EO Systematic Review 06 JUL 2006